

BULLETIN

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NOTICE OF THE TEMPERANCE ORGANIZATIONS IN SALEM.

BY DAVID R. PEABODY.

In the accompanying paper it is the intention of the writer to give a brief history of the several temperance organizations which have appeared in this city, commencing with the Washingtonian movement.

On the 5th of April, 1840, six persons inaugurated, in the city of Baltimore, the Washington Temperance Society. These men were from among those who were daily in the habitual use of intoxicating liquors to excess. To whatever may be attributed the motive which induced them to break loose from the fetters of intemperance which so long had bound them, certain it is they were the progenitors of one of the greatest moral movements of the age; and the enthusiasm with which this was greeted, in a short time extended to nearly every city, town and village in the land.

The Washington Total Abstinence Society of this city was organized on the 9th of June, 1841, in a small hall on the lower floor, in Mechanic Hall building. Subse-

quently it moved to a hall in Washington street, known as Washington Hall. While here, the hall was kept open daily for the use of its members; weekly evening meetings were held and hundreds came forward and signed the pledge. It continued in a vigorous existence for three or four years, when the interest began to abate, and in 1847 it may be said to have died out.

In connection with this organization was the Martha Washington Society, which held its meetings Wednesday afternoons of each week, in the hall of the W. T. A. Society; but this organization did not exist so long as the other society.

In the latter part of the year 1843, there was organized a society known as the Young Men's Temperance Society. This was upon the same general principles as the Washingtonian Society. Their meetings were held in the lower hall, in Mechanic Hall building, but subsequently they removed to rooms in the Bowker building. This society continued about one or two years.

Growing out of the Washingtonian movement, from a desire for some more permanent organization, were brought into existence those organizations known as secret temperance societies.

The Order of the Sons of Temperance was organized in the city of New York, Sept. 16th, 1842. On the 23d of February, 1844, Henfield Division, No. 2, of this city, was instituted; and it is the only institution of so long standing, which has withstood the vicissitudes of the day. As a temperance organization, it always has been an energetic, working association. Salem Division was an offshoot from Henfield, and was organized in 1846, and continued about two years. Young Men's Division was organized in 1859. This division surrendered its charter in 1865.

Phillips Division was organized Feb. 15th, 1859, and Abraham Lincoln Division Feb. 3d, 1866; they are both now in existence. These two divisions admit ladies as members.

Connected with the Sons of Temperance, it would, perhaps, be proper to notice the Daughters of Temperance, although these organizations have not been in existence for several years, owing to the admission of ladies into other temperance organizations; yet in their day they were a useful auxiliary in the temperance cause. The Independent Division, and the Zephyr Union Daughters of Temperance, were early organized, and contained during their existence, many true and faithful workers in the cause of temperance; some of whom have transferred their labors to other organizations, where they assist to give them life and energy.

In 1859 an organization was formed called the Social Council. This organization was intended to unite more fully the efforts of the Sons and Daughters of Temperance in a united organization, requiring membership in them to secure membership in this. Subsequently it became independent, and admitted members without these restrictions. After an existence of about two years it was disbanded.

In 1855 members of the Sons of Temperance in New York being desirous to cement stronger the bonds of friendship, organized the Temple of Honor. This was intended to be connected with the Sons of Temperance, requiring membership in that order to secure membership in this; but after several years of unsuccessful attempt to have it an acknowledged branch of the Sons of Temperance it came out an independent order. This organization is different from all others, inasmuch as it may really be called a secret organization, as it has de-

grees, grips, signs, etc. It is not intended as a reformatory organization but to cement in a bond of brotherhood those who desire to pledge themselves to a life of temperance. Under this organization, Essex Temple was instituted April 6, 1856. It retained its organization for six or seven years, and then surrendered its charter. Subsequently, after a year or two, it recalled it, but again in a few months surrendered it. No organization of this kind again existed until Nov. 23, 1866, when Meteoric Temple of Honor was instituted. This organization is now in existence.

In 1848, members of the Henfield Division desiring to do something for the rising generation, an organization was formed known as the Cadets of Temperance. This association admitted youths between the ages of twelve and eighteen, and in addition to the temperance pledge there was an anti-tobacco pledge. Quite a large number of youths were connected with this organization, which remained in existence about three years.

At the time of the organization of the Sons of Temperance there was another order, which, during its existence, held a prominent position as a temperance organization, known as the Independent Order of Rechabites. This order was established in this city, in the year 1844, by instituting Naumkeag Tent. This tent grew so rapidly it was found advisable, in a short time, to open a second tent, which was called Ocean Tent. There was also a tent of the Daughters of Rechab, which worked as an auxiliary to the brothers. This organization was very vigorous in its growth, and did a great amount of good while in existence. After a few years it lost its influence, and finally died in five or six years.

The advent in this country of that apostle of temperance, Father Matthew, brought into the temperance ref-

ormation a class of persons whom no other means had reached. By the efforts of Henfield Division he was introduced into this city in the year 1848. Among the results of his mission here was the organization of the Father Matthew Temperance Society. This society held weekly meetings, on alternate months, in the chapels of the St. Mary's and St. James churches, and embraced at times a very large number of members. It continued in existence until about 1863 when it was disbanded.

In 1851 there was an organization called the Temperance Watchmen. The object more particularly of this association was the enforcement of the prohibitory law. Some of the members were prominent in the attempt in this city, to the early enforcement of the law. After a year or two of existence it disbanded.

On the 19th of Oct., 1857, was organized the Young Men's Catholic Temperance Society. This association exercises a salutary influence among its many friends. They have a large library, and their rooms are open evenings for the benefit of its members.

Peter Sinclair, a native of Scotland, came to this country on a temperance mission, more particularly among children; among whom he organized societies called Bands of Hope. Under the auspices of Henfield Division he lectured in Mechanic Hall on the afternoon of the 23d of February, 1858, to a crowded hall of children. The result of this lecture was the organization of Bands of Hope in every Sabbath School in the city. This, like many other organizations, after a lapse of two or three years was dissolved.

In the western states the temperance men wishing an organization which would unite more fully the influence of men and women in the temperance cause, and believing that an organization where all could be admitted on equal terms would meet with beneficial result, organized

on this basis the Order of Good Templars. On February 5th, 1862, Minnehaha Lodge was instituted; and on the 23d of March, 1866, Siloam Lodge was instituted in this city. This is a separate organization from all others, but there are members who are connected not only with this but also with the Sons of Temperance and Temple of Honor.

In January, 1867, an organization was instituted in this city called the Young Men's Temperance Volunteers, which name was subsequently changed to the Band of Hope. The primary object of this organization is "the temperance education of the children and youth of this country." This organization is under the charge of a board of directors. Each of the organizations of Sons of Temperance, Good Templars, and Temple of Honor appointing three, and they also contribute something towards its maintenance. Its meetings are held weekly, and are made quite entertaining and instructive.

At the present time (February 1st) there are in operation in this city the following temperance organizations:

SONS OF TEMPERANCE.

Henfield Division, numbering 240 members.

Phillips Division, numbering 120 members.

Abraham Lincoln Division, numbering 76 members.

GOOD TEMPLARS.

Minnehaha Lodge, numbering 146 members.

Siloam Lodge, numbering 97 members.

TEMPLE OF HONOR.

Meteoric Temple, numbering 60 members.

Young Men's Catholic Temperance Society, numbering 150 members.

Band of Hope, numbering 150 members.

The whole amount of benefit which has been derived, during the past twenty-seven years, by the existence of these several temperance organizations it is difficult to determine. Certain it is that there are many who have been reformed, which, had it not been for these or some similar organization, instead of reforming and leading a life of temperance, would have filled a drunkard's grave. Some have adhered to the pledge for a longer or shorter period of time, and then fallen. Yet for these, the time they were connected with these organizations, was so much of a life of happiness not to themselves alone but to all with whom they were connected, that it will always remain like the oasis in the desert, bright spots in their desert life.

FIRE CLUBS.

ASSOCIATIONS bearing this name have existed in Salem since 1744. Many important advantages result therefrom, affording relief and security to the persons and property of each other, when in danger by fire and promoting harmony and good fellowship among the members. The organizations of all were similar, each member was required to have two substantial leather buckets, usually twelve inches in length and eight in diameter, painted with the device and name of the club. In one of the buckets was kept a bag made of Raven's duck, four feet long, two feet three inches broad, marked with the owner's name; also a bed key. Most of the clubs had ladders—some two—each thirty-four feet long, kept in different places for their use; some had four. The meetings were held quarterly, one of which was the annual, for the choice of officers, etc. Members were required to repair to the house of any of their associates who may

have any property in danger from fire, and assist in the preservation of the same, and take their buckets with them, to be used in passing water from the cistern to the engines. The introduction of hose, improvements in the structure of fire engines, and more latterly an abundant supply of water by means of hydrants, etc., have superseded many of the old modes then in use, and greatly remodelled the system of management at fires.

The number of members were limited, some having only twenty-five, some sixty, and others between the above named numbers.

The following facts have been obtained respecting the organization of the following clubs. Many of these have been disbanded; some were of short duration, whilst others continued for many years. The number of members were changed in some, and modifications in the By-laws to conform with the attending circumstances.

Names.	Date of Organization.	Number of Members.
Old Fire Club,	Mch. —, 1744,	25
Union Fire Club,	Sept. 13, 1770,	30
Social Fire Club,	Oct. 21, 1774,	35
Number Five Fire Club,	Dec. 8, 1783,	35
Social Fire Club,	Nov. 10, 1793,	35
Amity Fire Club,	1796.	
Relief Fire Club,	June 24, 1803,	35
Washington Fire Club,	Oct. 10, 1803.	
Adroit Fire Club,	Feb. 19, 1806.	
Active Fire Club,	Feb. 20, 1806,	60
Hamilton Fire Club,	Dec. —, 1809,	40
Enterprise Fire Club,	Dec. 3, 1810.	
Union and Amity Fire Club,	Mch. 12, 1812,	36
Volant Fire Club,	Jan. —, 1816,	40
Adroit Fire Club,	June —, 1831.	
Naumkeag Fire Club,	Aug. —, 1832,	60
Boston Street Fire Club.	
Sons of Temperance Fire Club.	
Alert Social Fire Club.	
Social Fire Club.	

Field Meeting at Lynn, Thursday, Sept. 23, 1869. The last Field Meeting for the season was attended at Lynn by a pleasant though not very large company of ladies and gentlemen from the neighboring towns, who at about 10, A. M., arrived from various points and rendezvoused at the Boston street Methodist Church. Some uncertainties of weather had kept back a portion of those who intended to be present, but the day, as it proved, was wholly clear and unexceptionable; in fact, one of the pleasantest of the season.

Soon after arrival the company were distributed into excursion parties and set off in diverse directions. A full list of noteworthy localities had been prepared and circulated, by the aid of which some turned their attention to the old shell-beds located in Rocks Pasture; others struck out for Breed's Pond and similarly attractive waters; while others gratified themselves by a stroll on the nearer hills, or a walk through the fine gardens of some of the citizens of the vicinity. But the greater part of the company, availing themselves of the carriages in waiting, took passage for Dungeon Rock, and spent some hours among the rustic beauties of that sylvan locality. The Marbles, father and son, have been blasting the rock since 1852, and have succeeded in making a circuitous cave downwards, about one hundred and fifty feet in length and from eight to ten feet in width and height, "under direction of the spirits."

The new City Hall was also visited. This is one of the finest, if not the finest, in the State, outside of Boston, for municipal purposes; the arrangements for the accommodation of the different boards and the several officers are admirable. Convenient and suitable rooms are also provided for the Public Library, which, under the management of the present accomplished librarian, Mr. Jacob Batchelder, is in a good condition, and the numerous and valuable additions will ere long place it among the first-class libraries.

This building is conveniently located on Park square, at the junction of North Common, Market and Essex streets. It is built in the Italian Renaissance style, which, from the great variety of outline that it admits of, and the multiplicity of parts required, is one admirably suited to the wants and uses of a great public building. The exterior walls are of pressed brick, with the basement, entablatures, and other architectural details, of Connecticut brown freestone. The corner stone was laid November 28, 1865, and the dedication took place November 30, 1867, with appropriate ceremonies.

The Western Burying Ground, opposite the Lynn Hotel, and the old records in the City Hall, afforded much material for the student in local history.

This part of Lynn was early settled. The place of meeting is on the old Boston road (now called Boston street), over which our fath-

ers travelled many years before the present more convenient avenues to the metropolis were opened. Several of the houses observed this day were built during the seventeenth and the first half of the eighteenth centuries, with the old oaken frames common at that period. They appear strong and substantial, and without doubt will outlast many of those of a more recent construction. These old buildings are always pleasant to behold, the reminders of those early days when our fathers first settled this territory and laid the foundation upon which has been reared the present structure of society with the various institutions and surroundings.

Between one and two, P. M., the excursionists having returned to headquarters, found an agreeable repast prepared by the ladies in one of the rooms in the basement of the church, which was enjoyed by all with much satisfaction.

At half-past two, P. M., the formal meeting was called to order in the vestry, the President in the chair.

In the absence of the Secretary, Mr. F. W. PUTNAM was requested to act as Secretary for the day.

The records of the preceding meeting were read and the correspondence and donations announced.

Among the letters was one from Miss SARAH K. HAYES of Haverhill, accompanying a large and valuable collection of shells, principally fluviatile species from the western states, bequeathed by the late JOHN BARTLETT of Haverhill, who made the collection while a resident in Columbus, Ohio, for many years.

Mr. A. C. GOODELL jr., of Salem, was called upon, and devoted his remarks principally to the story which attaches to Dungeon Rock, expressing grave doubts whether any pirate's cave ever existed there, and whether such a man as Thomas Veal ever lived. There were no records extant, no evidence to confirm the tradition which attaches to that locality. He had no faith in the stories of buried treasure there or elsewhere. As to the "ancient weapons" found in the rock, there was undoubted evidence that they were of modern origin, and placed there by practical jokers. In reply to a question asked by Mr. S. C. Bancroft of Peabody, he said that his own examinations had convinced him that Mr. Marble was blasting into solid rock, and there was nothing to lead to the conclusion that a cave had ever existed there. Formerly there was a slight opening, and the rock had evidently fallen down somewhat, but a cave sufficient for the concealment of any number of men, was almost an impossibility. He drew from these facts a lesson showing the importance of basing all scientific investigation upon facts. These should first be secured, and the rest is easy. There is no other way to avoid error and difficulty.

Mr. S. D. POOLE of Lynn, gave an interesting account of Dungeon

Rock as he remembered it many years ago. There was once quite an excavation into the rock, so that a man could crawl in nearly out of sight. On the 4th of July, 1834, a party of men from Saugus, he believed, placed twenty-five pounds of powder in this excavation, stopped up its mouth, set a train and fired the powder. The explosion materially changed the appearance of the rock, and opened a fissure four feet wide, which was only one foot before. A bushel of snakes, it was said, was blown out at the time, and the scene was quite exciting. The Hutchinsons once made an attempt to dig for treasure there, but soon desisted. The later operations have not been altogether a delusion, as the prosecutor has made a good living out of it.

Mr. JACOB BATCHELDER of Lynn, told of an excitement created many years ago, by some parties from Lynnfield who went to Dungeon Rock to search for treasure. It was reported that a chest had been found there which contained thirty thousand dollars in coin. One lady said she had seen another lady who heard that another lady had seen the chest, which was all covered with rust, in the wagon. But it turned out that she had only seen a wagon that looked as though it had a rusty box in it. One young man, however, reported that he had got the money, and on the strength of it he cut quite a dash for a time, with a horse and carriage and other extravagances. When, however, he failed to pay his bills, his credit suffered and the humbug was exposed. Mr. B. said he had no great faith in the stories about Dungeon Rock, but he should regret to lose the romance that lingers around that and kindred localities on that account. Perhaps these old legends should not be dissipated too rudely, for much that we call history rests on no better basis.

Mr. F. W. PUTNAM of Salem, made some interesting statements relating to the exploration of the shellheaps at Eagle Island in Ipswich and on Plum Island. He further recounted the works of the party who had been digging in Rocks Pasture. In this somewhat extensive bed of shells and mould, covering an area of one-fourth of an acre, a few inches in thickness, just beneath the sod, they had found to-day the shells of the quahaug, common clam, great clam, cockle and scallop; also bits of charcoal and burnt stone. Two stone arrowheads had turned up, with an implement of sharpened bone, like a bodkin. Some fragments of pottery were found, also many bones, mostly those of the red deer, but some perhaps of the moose, and others of birds. A tooth of a small cetacean was found. Mr. P. further discussed the discoveries made in these explorations, in their bearing on the age of prehistoric man.

Dr. J. M. NYE of Lynn, expressed his satisfaction at the course of this and other meetings of the kind. He thought their influence on

the young, particularly in exciting the power of observation and in encouraging the practice of drawing, must be of great benefit in the community.

Mr. JACOB BATCHELDER of Lynn, in response to an enquiry, gave the following brief history of the old Lynn Academy :

THE OLD LYNN ACADEMY, an institution associated with so many agreeable reminiscences of our citizens well advanced in years, had its origin in the desire of several public spirited individuals, to furnish a course of instruction in the branches not taught in the common schools. They made the estimates of the amount required to carry out their design, formed a stock company, purchased a lot of land on the street south of the common, erected and furnished a building with a tower and bell, after the usual pattern of the New England Academy, fixed the price of tuition with a small sum added for rent, and offered the premises to a teacher willing to test the experiment.

The school was opened in 1805, under the superintendence of Mr. William Ballard, who entered on his labors with enthusiasm, which, in six months was so much abated, that he yielded his office to Mr. Francis Moore, who was, however, scarcely more successful; for at the end of one year he met and welcomed to his vacant chair, "the coming man," in the person of Mr. Hosea Hildreth, afterwards the pastor of a parish in Gloucester. Determined to sustain his bark amid the eddies and currents of an ebbing tide, Mr. Hildreth had recourse to a political life preserver; and on the 4th of July, 1806, delivered an oration to the Federalists in the first Congregational meeting house, followed by a dinner in the hall of the Academy; while the Democrats engaged in similar recreation at the hotel. This expedient was so far successful as to carry him safely through the year.

His successor, Mr. Abiel Chandler, restored the six months' régime and was relieved by Mr. Abner Loring, who next year gave way to Mr. Samuel Newell, whose feeble health constrained him, at the close of the year 1808, to relinquish a profitless and exacting pursuit; a decision doubtless promotive of his own usefulness and fame, for he subsequently engaged with ardor in the cause of foreign missions, and, with his wife, the celebrated Harriet Newell, has left a glorious record of faithful devotion to his chosen work.

This rotation of teachers continued, often with many months' vacation, until the year 1835, when he who now addresses you succeeded one who had just finished the normal term of six months — and, with varying fortunes, witnessed the rising and the falling tides till the year 1849, when the establishment of the public high school closed the scene of struggle and toil and varying fortunes of the Lynn Academy.

The land on which the building stood has become a part of the garden of David Taylor, Esq.; the apparatus and library have been sold or distributed; the building has been removed to Main street, opposite the Lynn Hotel; the pine desks, somewhat elaborately carved, were used by the carpenter for purposes, in which planing was dispensed with; the chairs, with understandings impaired by hard study, were sold or stored; the eagle which surmounted the little tower is in possession of Trevett M. Rhodes, Esq., and the bell is reserved as an heirloom of the graduates of the institution.

Notwithstanding the disadvantages of its mode of organization, many excellent scholars were in that school prepared for college and for the higher pursuits in life, and all who have been in any manner identified with its interests, regret the necessity of its extinction.

The CHAIR, in speaking of his visit to a garden in this place alluded to the great change in horticultural tastes within a few years past. Plants and flowers that were great favorites thirty years ago, are now hard to find. He mentioned that a few weeks since he wished to obtain a specimen of the curled leaved mallows, *Malva crinita*, which was once common in the gardens, but his research was fruitless after having made extensive enquiries of the gardeners and those who are interested in these subjects.

C. M. TRACY of Lynn, being called upon, said that some remarks just made by the chair had struck him as highly appropriate to the occasion. The chair had spoken of the disappearance of the old and favorite flowers from the gardens, and this was matter of remark to all gardeners and of regret to most. It was highly doubtful whether many of the flowers now fashionable and sold for high prices, ought really to take higher rank for beauty than the older sorts they have displaced. The old white rose, sometimes called the New England rose, has never found a successful rival, and is still sought after by discriminating florists, though now comparatively rare. Who does not remember the gorgeous poppies that used to adorn the gardens with their short-lived splendors? We have not replaced them with anything better. Then there were morning-glories, the only climber we had almost, the best, surely, and so good that it cannot be wholly given up, though not half as well attended to as it deserves. The ragged-ladies, and bachelor's-buttons, and honesties, used to make a beauty and variety in the front yards of the country that we see nothing of to-day, whatever be the effort to make good the loss with verbenas, petunias, and costly pinks. The hollyhocks were once the monarchs of the flower-bed, and ruled most royally. They are still grown, it is true, but grown for prizes at shows, and we do not see them making glad the surroundings of home as we once did. If we read in the old books on this subject, as in Gerard's and the like, we

shall find unstinted praise of the amaranth or prince's feather with its lovely variegated leaves. Now this old favorite is of the easiest growth, and from one or two specimens he had happened to see—rather poor ones—he would put it against any of the foliage-plants of the present time for beauty, whatever they might be. Thirty or thirty-five years ago the dahlia came in and supplanted many better flowers, but now it has met a just requital, and few will grow a plant that has so many practical difficulties about its culture.

Mr. Tracy added some observations on the foliage of the autumnal forests in New England, so striking to the eyes of tourists and so much a riddle to the man of science. No other country is said to exhibit it; and it has been attributed to the action of early frosts, though this is probably an error. A better explanation is that our peculiar climate induces a kind of ripening in the leaves, akin to what usually appears on the surface of fruits, producing a like display of colors. In giving glory to our woods it cannot be compared to anything else; but it is but a fleeting splendor beyond preservation, even in specimens well selected and treated with the utmost care.

Mr. Tracy added some remarks upon the local antiquities of the immediate vicinity; referred to the dwelling house occupied by Mr. Joseph Moulton, which, he said, was erected in 1666. Also to the construction of the canal which conveys the waters of Strawberry Brook to the mills of Messrs. Berry & Son, and which was probably one of the first canals constructed in this country.

Mr. F. W. PUTNAM gave an account of a recent observation of much interest, made by Miss GRACE ANNA LEWIS of Kimberton, Chester County, Penn., upon the fluids contained in the bulbs of feathers of living birds, and read the following extracts from letters received from Miss Lewis:—

“A few days since, while examining the feather capsule of a young dove, just fresh from the bird, I was both surprised and delighted to find my glass slide covered with the most exquisitely delicate and beautiful crystals, of at least from thirty to forty different variations. I have long believed that the animal kingdom repeats the primary forms of both the mineral and vegetable, viz: the crystal and the cell, but I do not know that this phenomenon can be considered in the light of proof, since I do not know whether they were poured and ready formed from the ruptured capsule, or whether from some unknown cause, the crystallization took place under my hand. I tried sugar, salt, the white of egg, milk, potato water, and finally I procured another capsule from the living bird. Only in the latter, did I find a repetition of the crystals. Did anybody ever see such crystals as these in the fluid of a feather capsule before?” * * * * *

“In examining the adult plumage of our common barn-door fowl, and the domestic turkey, I wished to free the cells from their enveloping membranous covering, and for this purpose rubbed very fine cuttings

of bulbs in water, and placed them under the microscope. I had an excellent view of the cells floating freely in the water, but becoming wearied of looking, I left the microscope for a few minutes. On my return the glass was covered with crystals, larger, less varied and less beautiful than those I found in the fluid from the feather capsule of the nestling dove. Some which appeared on the glass on the afternoon of the 30th of August, from the feather of a turkey, are still well defined, though the majority of them have lost their outline. They remained in their full beauty over twenty-four hours, and now I think I can obtain photographs of them. I have copied a few from the many and enclose them to you. I am now well convinced that they are due to the effect of crystallization under the microscope, and that they are formed of the floating cells, arranged in such a wonderful variety of figures, but nearly all resolvable to a definite number of lines." * * * * *

Mr. S. C. BANCROFT offered the following resolution, which was unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That the thanks of the Institute be presented to the trustees of the Fifth Methodist Church, for the free use of their vestry; and also to the following named persons, for various services performed and favors granted to promote the pleasure and interest of this occasion, viz:— William N. Mansfield, James M. Tarbox, E. W. Lothrop, Nelson A. Newhall, J. B. Ireson, Charles Osgood, jr., James M. Nye, and Misses Ireson, Haven, Kimball, Lindsey and other ladies.

The Institute then adjourned, and the company separated, expressing general satisfaction in the day's proceedings. It was gratifying to observe among the audience several of the veteran citizens of Lynn, of whom may be specified Messrs. Joseph Moulton, Richard Tufts and Benj. Mudge, who plainly showed their relish of the enquiring spirit that ruled the day.



LETTERS ANNOUNCED.

Baird, S. F., Eastport, Me., Sept. 12; Baker, C. Alice, Cambridge, Mass., Sept. 20; Böchnan, Prof., Bremen, Sept. 1; Challen, Howard, Philadelphia, Penn., Aug. 24; Chapman, James R., Beverly, Mass., Aug. 26; Chipman, R. Manning, East Granby, Conn., Sept. 15; Doggett, Kate N., Chicago, Ill., Aug.; Fellowes, R. S., New Haven, Conn., Aug. 23; Flagg, M. H., Hallowell, Me., Sept. 7; Hays, Sarah V., Haverhill, Mass., Sept. 3; Huntington, D. B., Aug. 10; Johnson, Lucy P., Salem, Mass., Aug.; Joslin, Ellen L., Leominster, Aug. 1; L'Academie Royale des Sciences, Lisbonne, Mch. 27; Lockyer, J. Morman, London, Eng., Aug. 12; Mudge, Z. A., Marblehead, Mass., Aug. 11; Naturforscher Verein, Riga, May 17; Naturhistorischer Verein, Bonn, Apr. 15; Société Impériale des Naturalistes, Mascon, Apr. 2; Tracy, C. M., Lynn, Mass., Sept. 11, 16, 18; Verrill, A. E., Norway, Sept. 4, 14; Whipple, John A., Boston, Mass., Sept. 4; Zaba, N. F., Boston, Mass., Aug. 24.

ADDITIONS TO THE MUSEUMS OF THE INSTITUTE AND THE PEABODY ACADEMY OF SCIENCE.

(May to September.)

Miss ANNIE AGGE, Salem. Peacock Moth from Salem.

I. WATSON ANDREW, Salem. Specimen of *Monohamus titillater* taken in Salem.

JOHN L. ANDREWS, Melrose. A small slab containing fossils from West Mountains, Schoharie, N. Y., and a specimen of Arragonite, from Howe's Cave.

Miss CAROLINE E. BEMIS, Chicopee. Reptiles, Insects, Crustaceans, Radiates and Mollusks—alcoholic and dry—and part of an Indian skeleton and skin of a Florida Jay, from St. Augustine, Florida.

JACOB and BERNHARD CONRAD. A young Civet Cat, and a Parrot from India.

E. BICKNELL. *Ascaris* sp., from a Pig.

W. W. BUTTERFIELD, Indianapolis, Ind. Ferns from that vicinity.

J. ELLIOT CABOT, West Beach. A specimen of *Petromyzon* sp, taken clinging to a Mackerel.

J. P. CHANDLER. A curious growth of Fungus from Colebrook, N. H.

WESLEY CLARK, Panama. Crustacean from Pearl Island, Bay of Panama, taken in 15 fathoms.

W. H. DALL, Smithsonian Institution, Washington, D. C. One Gobioid, from ?; four specimens, three species Coral from Japan; one specimen of Sertularian from Isanatsky Pass, Alaska. One specimen of *Nullipora* from Japan.

Mrs. B. DE GERSDOFF. Mosses and Lichens from Savoy, Switzerland.

JOHN W. DRAPER, Dorchester, Mass. Fossils from Mammoth Vein Coal Mine, Penn.

Mrs. IDA EISENSTUCK, Chinandega, Nic. A necklace made by stringing the flowers of the Samara.

THOMAS FARNSWORTH, Salem. Insects from Salem.

Mr. FISH, Cape Cod. Tree Toad from Cape Cod.

AARON GOLDSMITH, Salem. Five kittens, born June, 1863, said to be the product of a dog and cat.

JAMES L. GREEN. Six Gulls eggs from Brown Cow, near Jewell's Island, Casco Bay.

Messrs. E. & J. GRIFFEN, Salem. A Gray Parrot from West Coast of Africa; a short club from the Feejee Islands.

JAMES GROVER, Salem. Dragon fly, *Echna* sp., from Salem.

ARCHIBALD HALEY. Portions of an Indian skeleton, from South Salem.

C. H. HIGGEE, Salem. Living specimens of *Echinosternum Pensylvanicum* and *Nanemys guttata*, from New Jersey.

CHARLES HOWARD. Reptiles, Insects and Spiders, from near Fort Richardson, Texas.

JAMES KIMBALL. Two specimens of *Macra solidissima*; one specimen of *Solen ensis* and several specimens of *Mytilus edulis*, from Coney Island, New York.

NATHANIEL KINSMAN, Salem. A Seal shot at Plum Island, July 25, 1869.

Mrs. LEFAVOUR, Beverly. A Brazilian Copper Coin.

L. T. LEE, U. S. Steamer Bibb. Two barrels of Coral, from Florida.

PHILIP McDONALD, Salem. A Portuguese Copper Coin of the value of twenty vintines.

[To be continued.]